From the Desk of the President

The bank job crisis: Unionism is the urgent answer as robots threaten to replace tens of thousands

BY HOWARD COUGHLIN

Today we are on the verge of a complete revolution as far as work techniques in banks are concerned. The banking industry is seeking to bring about a checkless and cashless society at the earliest possible date. It doesn't require too much imagination to understand that banks want to do away with the mountains of paperwork involved in processing checks which totalled a staggering 17 billion in 1972 and reached an astronomical 26 billion last year. As a result, tens of thousands of traditional bank jobs are now jeopardized.

As far back as 1955, I testified before the House of Representatives Banking Committee, headed by Wright Patman, on the future effects of office automation. I stated then that it would have the same effect on white-collar employees in the United States and Canada as the bulldozer had on the construction industry.

Despite supporting testimony by numerous national experts, we were unable to bring this message to office employees of both countries in time to prevent vast job dislocations caused by the computer and numerous other sophisticated Electronic Data Processing machines. In too many cases, displaced employees came to us—after the damage had been done by the union representation.

More than one million employees in the banking industry now face a similar problem. For example, more than 2,000 cash-dispensing machines were installed in the first half of 1973. It is estimated that 40,000 will be in operation by 1980.

These machines allow customers to make withdrawals in amounts of up to $100 from their accounts through the simple process of inserting a specially-designed bank card credit card. Banks are finding it cheaper to set up their machines in public places than to purchase or lease property for new bank branches. In addition to real estate or rental savings, there is also a great saving in the number of personnel required.

For example, one employee operates three cash-dispensers recently installed in Grand Central Station in New York City. However, a disadvantage is that cash-dispenser customers in some areas have been the targets of purse snatchers waiting for their victims to make withdrawals before pouncing on them to relieve them of sizeable amounts of cash. While it is true that only $100 may be withdrawn at a time, it is also possible to withdraw much greater sums in units of $100.

Another machine designed to eliminate bank personnel is known as an Automatic Teller. The first of its kind (probably the Model T of the series) has also been installed in Grand Central Station by the Chase Manhattan Bank. Presently it is limited to deposits, somewhat similar to a night depository, except that in this instance the automatic teller issues a receipt for deposits made.

Thus, a combination of the automatic teller and the cash-dispensing machine can do away with countless tellers ordinarily found in commercial banks, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations. And these machines can function around-the-clock—24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The First National City Bank in New York recently issued tens of thousands of special cards which automatically guarantee the credit of those presenting them for check-cashing purposes at its branch offices. However, this is only the beginning. There are 1,500 terminals in the bank's branches which, in turn, are directly connected with 1,200 terminals in Master Charge retail establishments. The cards, encoded with colors outside the human visible spectrum, are automatically read at the terminal. It doesn't take very much in the way of new automation to provide for both bank deposits and withdrawals at these various retail store establishments. A Nebraska bank already has done this.

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association in Lincoln, Neb., recently opened computer terminals at two Hinky Dinky grocery stores in that city allowing customers to make bank deposits and withdrawals. It works this way: The customer hands to a grocery store the customer's account and debits the Hinky Dinky account.

Similarly, if a withdrawal is made, the store hands the customer cash while the computer credits the store's account with the amount and debits the customer's. This system allows the customer to shop without cash, with the bank's computer simply transferring funds from one account to another.

U.S. Treasury's future plans

Recently, the U.S. Treasury announced that under a new law the Social Security Administration will make supplementary payments to the needy elderly, blind or disabled, a function previously performed by state and local governments. But instead of issuing the usual checks, credits will be transferred electronically into bank accounts of individuals eligible for such supplementary income.

OPEIU gets first units in Delaware, Wyoming

For the first time, the OPEIU has established bargaining units in the states of Delaware and Wyoming, according to late reports from these states. These show that more than 200 clerical and professional employees were added to OPEIU ranks in six new bargaining units in the United States and Canada.

Vice President Romeo Corbell reports that Montreal's Local 67 has been certified by the Quebec Labour Relations Board for a 90-member unit at Vachon, Inc., and another 40-member unit at Somerville Industries Ltd., both companies located in Montreal. The local also has requested certification for a third unit of 70 members at the Montreal City District Trustees Ltd.

International Representative Gene Dwyer reports that the first OPEIU unit was established in the state of Delaware when Philadelphia Local 14 won a 65-member unit at the Delaware Housing Authority in Wilmington by a margin of almost 7 to 1. The campaign (Continued on page 4)

D.C. bank unit moves ahead again

A 7% across-the-board pay boost, a 5% shift differential, improved sick leave, a wage progression schedule to be implemented on October 1 and improvements in fringe benefits were won in a 15-month contract negotiated by Local 2 for its 560-member unit at the National Bank of Washington, D.C. It is the second contract at the bank, which became unionized a little more than a year ago.

Local 2 Staff Rep. Jim Sheridan, who led the OPEIU negotiating team, says that the 7% wage increase is retroactive to January 1. Both parties agreed to develop a wage progression program which will provide differentials equal to 12% to 20% of the current minimum rates, with the maximum rates to be reached after 18 to 36 months, depending on what is finally agreed upon.

Sick leave will be earned at the rate of ½ day per month, instead of ¼ day, the bank agreeing to advance 18 days sick leave at the beginning of each year. Unused sick leave will be cumulative to 120 days (was 90), and upon retirement will be considered as time worked for the purpose of computing service for retirement benefits.

Employees working shifts beginning between 4 p.m. and 6:39 a.m. will receive a 5% shift differential. Compensatory time off may be taken in lieu of pay but, if not used within 30 days, employees will be paid overtime.

The old contract was revised so that when an employee is promoted to an "officer posi- (Continued on page 3)
The time is now

A nationally-recognized authority on office automation, Presi-
dent Howard Coughlin in this issue graphically describes the com-
ing impact of robot banking on bank employment. From the pic-
ture he outlines in detail, it is obvious that countless bank jobs have become very insecure.

Some 20 years ago he gave expert testimony before the House
Banking Committee on the dislocating effects that the advent of the com-
puter and other electronic devices would eventually have on office
work. But in those days office employees had time to grasp the men-
ace to their jobs. They sought union representation only “after the
damage was done.”

We hope bank employees don’t make a similar mistake as tech-
tology swiftly revolutionizes the banking industry. Please pass
along this issue to a friend or acquaintance working in a bank.
These employees urgently need to get OPEIU’s message to or-
ganize now before it’s too late.

Solidarity in action

Although some people are inclined to believe that white-collar
employees hesitate to strike and lack solidarity with other unions
who walk out in disputes to gain better contracts, OPEIU mem-
bers in various parts of the country have given ample proof to the
contrary in recent months.

Even though other unions initiated these strikes, our OPEIU
members at great personal sacrifice refused to cross their picket
lines Howard Coughlin, they asked a special clause important in
OPEIU contracts which asserts that they do not violate their own
agreement when honoring the legitimate picket lines of other
unions. But our members do forfeit their regular pay checks in such
situations.

In several recent strikes called by the International Associa-
tion of Machinists at companies where OPEIU Locals also have bar-
gainings, our members stubbornly honored IAM picket lines
although not involved in the dispute.

These include the recent strike at the Tranex Company in La
Cross, Wis., where Local 44 members involved the picket line con-
tact, press staff, with 175 late. Scryer Rand Corporation where
Local 84 members in Durham, N.C., supported the IAM, and a
third where Local 95 members observed the picket lines at Prewy,
Inc., a stove manufacturer in Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. In New
York, Local 153 members are currently supporting a Teamsters
strike at Metro Foods.

When the chips are down, our OPEIU members give loyal sup-
port to other unions in a worthy display of union solidarity. In
fact, down through the years our union has an enviable record in
this respect even though in similar circumstances some unions
don’t fully reciprocate.

Check the 1040 box

OPEIU members and their families along with other concerned
Americans can play a major role in cleaning up presidential politics
and it won’t cost them one cent. When you make out your 1973
income tax return next month, you can do this by using a little line
on the front of your 1040 tax form.

This line simply enables you to authorize that $1 from the tax
you owe be deducted and put into a presidential campaign fund
for 1976. You can direct the $1 into a fund for a specific party’s can-
didate, or into a general fund to help major party candidates equally
or your candidates on a sliding scale basis.

In recent months national politics has become a national dis-
grace. We have been shocked by exposures of huge sums virtually
extorted from big corporations, revelations of bargain carrying
bribery and the insider trading scandal. Underlying these funds com-
ing through foreign banks to President Nixon’s campaign committee, all
exposing the corrupting influence of big money in national politics.

Remember, by checking the appropriate box on your 1040 Form
you will help drive out the dirty money and replace it with an
honestly administered “citizens fund” without cost to yourself.

$26,700 floor
won by Local 9

A starting minimum annual salary of $20,000, rising to
$26,700 in the third year of three years, is set in a new contract
negotiated by Milwaukee Local 9 for an all professional unit of
optometrists employed through-
out Wisconsin by the Kindy
Optical Company of St. Paul,
Minn.

Local 9 Business Manager
Edward J. Kubicki says the pact calls for $1,100 annual in-
creases in each of the first two
years and $1,200 in the third.
It provides two weeks vacation
for those employed one to four
years; three weeks during four,
and four weeks after eight-
year George Davis, guest
speaker at the session held
Nov. 1, 1973, to Oct. 31,
1976.

Advances in many areas

Wage gains of more than
$2,000 per individual, supple-
mented by two cost-of-living
increments, an additional paid
holiday and improved vacations
were won by Oakland Local 29
for its 40-member unit in a 33-month
contract negotiated with Pacific
Intermountain Ex-
press terminals in San Jose and
Eureka, Calif.

Local 29 Business Repre-
sentative Frank Mullany, who led
the OPEIU negotiating team, re-
ports that in the final year the pact calls for a
$5.25 per month minimum in
January, 1974, and an 8% boost on the
same 1975 anniversary date.

Three province paper pact

Wage gains totaling 23 1/2% over three years, an additional
paid holiday and improved in-
surance and pension plans were
won in a new agreement nego-
tiated with Canadian Interna-
tional Paper Company jointly
by five OPEIU Locals repres-
enting office and technical em-
ployees at company mills in three
Canadian Provinces.

Montreal Local 57 Business
Representatives Marc Boulard
and Jacques Leboeuf, who as-
isted the OPEIU negotiating
team, say the pact calls for a
74% across-the-board wage
hike in the first year with a
$5.15 1/2 month minimum, anoth-
er 73 1/2% raise on May 1, 1974,
and an 8% boost on the
same 1975 anniversary date.

Overtimes will be paid after
37 1/2 hours, instead of 40
under the old agreement.

When an employee tempo-

rarily replaces another in a
higher grade, the company
agreed to pay an 8% premium
as of the first day (was 10 days).

Substantial improvements were
negotiated in the seniority
clause, as well as that related
to work done by individuals
outside the bargaining unit.

The company also agreed to increase its contri-
bution to employee
health insurance coverage by $5.85 per month for the
duration of the agreement, in addi-
tion to the improved pension plan.

The joint OPEIU negotiating
team included representatives
from Local 110, Gatineau,
Que.; Local 114, D’alhousie,
N.B.; Local 165, Hawkesbury,
Ont.; Local 265, Three Rivers,
Que., and Local 438, La
Tuque, Que.

U.S. Price Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>127.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>128.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>130.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>131.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>130.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>130.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>130.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>132.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>132.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>132.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>132.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>131.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>130.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canadian Price Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>145.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>146.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>145.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>148.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>148.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>148.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>147.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>145.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>147.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>148.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>150.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>151.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>157.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LENGTHY MATERNITY LEAVES ARE UNFAIR TO WOMEN, COURT SAYS

Public school systems cannot force teachers to take maternity leaves before or after their due dates, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled. Although the Court did not carry its reasoning beyond the public school situation, the ruling almost certainly will affect public employees as well, by its strong support to the likelihood that such reasoning would also be applied to private employers.

By a 7-to-2 vote, the high court held that such mandatory leave before and after the due date, even if the public employer acted as well in the interest of the public health and welfare as it did here, was an unconstitutional invasion of privacy. The decision represented a significant victory for advocates of women's rights, who have long argued that forced pregnancy leaves and long delays in permitting new mothers to return to work are constitutionally discriminatory.

Justice Potter Stewart, writing for the majority, said: "By acting to penalize the pregnant teacher for deciding to bear a child, overly restrictive maternity leave regulations can constitute a heavy burden" on freedom to bring a family into being.

INCREASES PLUS COST-OF-LIVING CLAUSE GAINED AT STOCK EXCHANGE

The Exchange agreed to increase Local 205 of any contemplated technical changes 90 days in advance. The parties will then negotiate wage rates for any newly-created jobs. It also agreed to provide the training program for displaced employees and to rehire them for any newly-created position upon successful completion of training programs.

If a displaced employee chooses not to be retrained, the Exchange must offer the position to employees within the bargaining unit before making any adjustment to the job.

However, the old contract provided that "the agreement made by each employee for successful completion of such course does not obligate the Exchange to continue the employee's employment." Fringe benefits under the new agreement include relocation costs and an expanded tuition program.

The original Exchange proposal offered a 5½% increase for NYSE employees, an across-the-board reduction in the workweek to 37½ hours from 40 with no change in pay for SIAC employees.

On January 31, the Exchange revised its proposal, offering a first-year increase of 6% for both units. Still dissatisfied with management's proposal, Local 205 officers moved for a new contract on February 1 and 2, but the settlement was reached before the new contract expired.

The pact runs to December 3, 1975.

Three increases totaling 26% benefit unit of 70 in St. Paul

Wage increases totaling 26% across-the-board and improved fringe benefits were gained in a three-year contract negotiated by Twin Cities Local 12 for its 70-member office unit at Group Health Plan, Inc., in St. Paul, Mora, and non-profit Manager H. R. Markusen reports.

The settlement calls for a 13% wage boost retroactive to December 1, 1973; another 7% increase on December 1, 1974, and a 6% increase on the same date in 1975. It also establishes a starting monthly wage of $455 in the lowest office grade, rising to $701 in the top classification, to an $855 maximum.

The employee's birthday was made a paid day-off. Vacations henceforth may be taken at any time during the year. Unused sick leave days are now totally accumulative.

The three-day bereavement clause was changed to include grandparents, and to provide a one-day leave for attendance at funerals of parents-in-law. A new section was added to spell out definitions and employment terms covering temporary and substitute employees. Two of the previous three-day leaves were also brought up-to-date.

The bargaining team assisting Local 12 is headed by Linda Laughgren, Linda Larson, Judy Leskovsky and Tom Bider.

UNIONS GAIN EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL CONTROLS

Non-profit, tax-exempt organizations—including labor unions—have been exempted from the federal economic controls program. The Cost of Living Council said its decision affects those organizations that are exempt from income tax, generally listed in Section 501 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Besides labor unions, the exemption affects educational associations as civic leagues, trade associations, non-profit schools, non-profit social clubs, credit unions and religious, charitable and literary organizations.

In making its decision, COLC said it took into consideration the fact that organizations that qualify for federal tax-exempt status are "basically non-commercial and non-profit in nature."

Many of them are already exempt from the stabilization program because of their small size, or because wages paid to a large number of their workers are less than $3.50 an hour, the COLC noted.

The COLC said that although tax-exempt employee pension trust fund organizations are removed from wage and price controls by this new provision, wage and price controls to such funds remain subject to wage controls.

The exemption does not apply to tax-exempt health organizations, however, or to pension plans made by insurance companies, COLC said. Some health-care providers were exempted from controls on Jan. 16 when the Phase-4 health regulations were issued. These providers remain exempt, COLC noted.

Two 8½% increase mark Abitibi Papers contract

Wage gains totaling 17% across-the-board, with a $57 per month minimum boost in the first year, increased pension benefits and an improved vacation schedule, highlight a new two-year agreement renegotiated jointly in Toronto by the OPEIU Local 171, representing office clerical, technical employees, camp secretaries and guards employed by Abitibi Papers companies in three Canadian Provinces.

Vice President Romeo Corbeil, local 171, who led the negotiations, said that the pact, which is retroactive to May 1, 1973, calls for an 8½% general wage increase in the first year, with an additional 8½% in the 1974 anniversary date.

The vacation schedule was improved to three weeks after five years, (was 8), and a new provision was inserted calling for a 3½-day personal leave for new employees after one year of service. The pension plan was greatly improved by a 25% increase in benefits accruing to employees at December 31, 1972.

Improvements were made in the sickness and long-term disability plan, which will be fully paid by the companies. They also agreed to increase the overtime payment for schedulers. Varius other non-monetary clauses, including that covering seniority, were also improved.

The OPEIU negotiating team was led by former Local 171 President Emillie Sieler, and two other officers representing Local 151, Iqoqat Falls, Ont.; Local 161, Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.; Local 191, Beauport, Que.; Local 214, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Local 236, Port Colborne, Ont.; Local 236, Port Arthur, Ont., and Local 282, Surogne Falls, Ont.

$3,000 over three years gained in N. Carolina pact

Wage increases approximat- ing $3,000 per member over three years, an improved vacation program plus other fringe benefits, were won in a new contract renegotiated by Local 354 for its unit at Weyr- cher Co.'s pulp and paperboard and fine paper plants in Plymouth, North Caroli- na.

OPEIU Vice President J. Oscar Bledsoe reports that the pact calls for a 30¢ an hour across-the-board wage increase retroactive to November 1; another 6½% effective November 1, 1974, and an additional 6½% effective at the same date in 1975. In the final contract year, it sets a starting monthly wage of $55 in the lowest office grade, rising to $135.20 maximum. In the top grade, it sets a $197.60 minimum, rising to a $230.4 maximum.

The differential for the sec-
Joan Haug, Local 410

We deeply regret to announce the recent death of Joan Haug, 40, president of Buena Vista Local 410, who passed away in her sleep at her home in Leadville, Colorado. She was employed as a statistics clerk in the Engineering Department of the Climax Molybdenum Company.

A graduate of the University of Wyoming, she taught elementary grades in Rock Springs before coming to Leadville in 1961. An active member of Local 410, she held various union offices before being elected president.

She took a particular interest in politics and was a member of the Lake County Democratic Central Committee, a post which required her to attend numerous caucuses and committee meetings.

She is survived by a daughter, Kris, and a son, Jim, to whom we offer our sincerest sympathy in their bereavement.

Wages and fringes improved for canny unit in San Jose

Across-the-board wage hikes of $2,500 per member over three years, an additional paid holiday, and improved health-welfare and pension benefits for each employee and dependents, were a new contract negotiated by Oakland Local 29 for its office unit at Contadora Smelter's canny in San Jose, Calif.

Sr. Business Representative Louis A. Celia says the pact calls for a $39.50 per month increase in the first year, $34 in the second, and $36 in the third. In the final year, if it extends to 1975, a $613 starting minimum in the lowest grade rising to a $657 maximum, and $750 in the top classification rising to $850.

Two states get 1st units

(Continued from page 1) was led by Local 14 Business Manager Jack McCasker, assisted by Dwyer.

Vice President John B. Kinick reports that Denver's Local 5 has organized a unit of 25 office employees working in trade union offices in Casper, Wyoming, making this the first OPEIU unit in that state. He adds that Local 3 in an NLRB election in San Francisco won an all-professional unit of 22 chemists employed at Fuller-O'Brien, Inc.

International Representative Brian Fahlin reports that Vancouver, B.C. Local 1 has been certified as bargaining representative for a 15 member office unit at Nelson Laundries Ltd., in that city.

International Representative Jay Porcaro reports that office employees of the James R. Laird & Co. in Appleton voted three to one for the OPEIU in an NLRB election.

Retiring Memphis member awarded $880

Upholding Local 367, arbitrator John F. Sembower ruled that the Textile Workers had violated its OPEIU contract when it failed to give severance pay to Mrs. Clarke, the sole secretary-clerk in the TWUA Memphis office, when she gave notice that she wished to retire at age 71.5 when she was awarded $880 in severance pay.

The employer union contended that Mrs. Clarke had quit and so was not entitled to severance pay because retirement was never mentioned in any negotiations for a contract going back as far as 1958. Testifying for Mrs. Clarke, Local 367 President Jennie Lee Murphy said the OPEIU negotiators always recognized that it was financially infeasible to provide for a pension or retirement plan and that, therefore, severance pay was supposed to cover this. She said that in the history of this particular office, five other office employees terminated their employment prior to Mrs. Clarke but two were only part-time employees and the other three ostensibly quit to take other employment.

Reviewing the testimony, Arbitrator Sembower observed that Mrs. Clarke "announced in writing to her employer that she intended to retire on a certain date, and he did not demur to this. If he had done so and indicated that in his view she would not be entitled to severance pay, the decision of the grievant might have been different and to this extent he perhaps unwittingly contributed to her retirement.

"Although he testified at the arbitration that she was a valuable employee at the time and he had no intention of terminating her services, by his inaction in the face of her announced retirement, he indicated that in his view it was a reasonable basis for her leaving the employment.

"There is no conflict between the concept that a retiree is one who leaves the active payroll and therefore becomes eligible for severance pay, and any other clause in the entire contract. Therefore, the grievance must be sustained," the arbitrator ruled.

Texas Local 277 fights 'right to work'

Forth Worth Local 277 is joining other Texas unions in an effort to defeat a proposal to put a so-called "right-to-work" provision into the new state constitution. Delegates to the Constitutional Convention in Austin are being bombarded with letters, cablegrams, and (was) paper mail on the subject, the result of a massive campaign launched by the National Right-to-Work Committee.

At a meeting of 60 stewards and committeemen from Local 277, Vice President Ronnie Jones declared: "We must undertake our own letter-writing campaign, the likes of which have not been seen in our state. If the "right-to-work" proposal gets into the final document submitted to the voters for approval, it will probably get approved because most people do not understand what the issues related to the provision mean."

Vice President Jones offered the meeting a three-point program:

1. Encourage the families of members to write letters now to the state legislators urging them to vote against inclusion of the "right-to-work" clause in the constitution.

2. Organize letter-writing sessions during lunch breaks and coffee breaks during the work day, and

3. Encourage other groups which cooperate with labor-students, Democratic clubs, church bodies and others to join in this important effort.

Wages and vacations improve at Borden

A packet valued at more than $2,000 per unit member in wage raises and fringe benefits was gained in a three-year contract negotiated by Local 225 for its office unit at Borden Company in Ottawa, Canada, Sec.-Treas. Pierrette Gour reports.

The pact calls for a $10 per week across-the-board wage boost in the first year with settlement payment of $325 at the date of ratification, and another $11 per week raise effective Feb. 1, 1975. The agreement is retroactive to Aug. 1, 1973, and runs to July 31, 1976.

Other gains are improved vacations providing three weeks after six years (was 7) and four weeks after 16 years (was 17). Supper money was increased to $2 (was $1.50) for those required to work overtime in excess of 1½ hours. The probation period was reduced to 40 working days. Under the old contract the period was three months.

Salt Lake City member wins municipal post

Salt Lake City Local 31 is jubilant over the recent victory of one of its members, Glen N. Greener, who was elected to the five-man municipal Commission at age 27, giving the city fathers a decidedly youthful cast. He had heavy support from youthful voters in addition to an endorsement by former Salt Lake City Mayor J. Bracken Lee.

A native of Southern Utah, Greener attended Snow College and the University of Utah where he graduated in 1969 with a degree in political science. Since graduation he has worked on the regional staff of Sen. Frank E. Moss and served as a clerk in the Utah House of Representatives.

Between 1971 and 1973 he was employed by Salt Lake City Posts

PREPARING FOR BATTLE against "right-to-work" clause in constitution are Vice President Ronnie Jones of Local 277 and, looking over his shoulders from left, Trustee Dorothy Horn, Sec.-Treas. Norma Martin and Rec-Sec. Mary Ann Henry.

If you move, send your old and new address, including zip code to:

William A. Lowe, Sec.-Treas.
1012-14th St. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Salt Lake City Local 31 is jubilant over the recent victory of one of its members, Glen N. Greener, who was elected to the five-man municipal Commission at age 27, giving the city fathers a decidedly youthful cast. He had heavy support from youthful voters in addition to an endorsement by former Salt Lake City Mayor J. Bracken Lee.

A native of Southern Utah, Greener attended Snow College and the University of Utah where he graduated in 1969 with a degree in political science. Since graduation he has worked on the regional staff of Sen. Frank E. Moss and served as a clerk in the Utah House of Representatives.

Between 1971 and 1973 he was employed by Salt Lake City...